REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,101.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

Ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding lines	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jas.
LOMBARDY..E. M. Gillson ...	2733	450	29th—Suez, &c.
			Feb.
THIBET.....C. H. East'y.....	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN...N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA.....J. D. Galy.....	2869	450	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI.....G. F. Cates.....	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
			March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne ...	3142	520	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Bayly, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

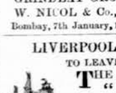
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE,"

2867 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 25th instant. She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2 21 Tons Register, leaving about 25th instant, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

To Liverpool Rs. 350; Suez Rs. 200; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Applying to McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 1 0 A1, at Lloyds, 1,918 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, Thomas Mackay, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be despatched about the 29th JANUARY. She is especially designed and built for the East India trade; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in a position on deck favorable for ventilation, and possesses every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland..... Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,505 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE of PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 16th and BOMBAY on the 9th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th February 1875
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	on 20th February 1875
Passenger Steamer ISTRIDE,	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

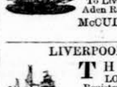
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th Jan. 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract (with Government)—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Coreum.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Mandy.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class..	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses.....	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages..	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ..	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs.....	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

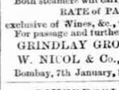
The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday excepted.

	Fares.			Fares.	
1st Class	Rs.	5 0	Horses	Rs.	4 0
2nd ,,	,,	3 0	Carriages	,,	4 0
3rd ,,	,,	1 8	Dogs	,,	0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of twenty per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 246 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Tuticorin 31
,, Ratnagherry	24	,, Colombo ..... Feb. 1
,, Vingorla	24	,, Negapatam 4
,, Goa	25	,, Pondicherry 5
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras 7
,, Mangalore	26	,, Munnipatam 8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Vizagapatam 10
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Cocanada 10
,, Calicut	28	,, Dimipatam 10
,, Beppore	28	,, Gopalpore 11
,, Cochin	29	,, Palse Point 12
,, Allepy	29	Arrives at CALCUTTA 14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

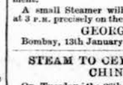
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Padang and Noiuccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSELEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

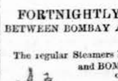
The S.S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	10
,, Gwadur	29	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	29	,, Bahareh	13
,, Jask	30	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	19
	Feb.	,, Jask	20
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	21
,, Bushire	4	,, Gwadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	March 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

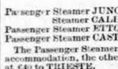
The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Gulch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.



THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—

Hornet, Ratnagherry, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingorla, and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 29, in the house of ROWJEE COOVERJEE DARIAH, opposite to Manockchand Lukhmeechand, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 26th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

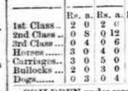
Hornet,	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore,	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY and on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of *each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"RATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

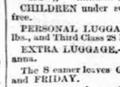
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.



THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods AT ONCE from the Bunder. Any claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES per steam Ship GOA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Limited).

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tarden, opposite the Jewraz Ballou Mills.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence on the Falkland Road, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of L. Tomlinson, Esq., the same comprising Cut Glassware, handsome Porcelainware, Electroplated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Breakfast Frames, Silver Coffee Service, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, and Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, Camp, Washing and Dressing Tables, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Hanging Argand Lustres, Wardrobe, Bookstand, Chest of Drawers, Chiffonniers, Hatestand, Screens, Campoots, Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Bath dispense and Cook room Furniture and Utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M., (the Property of another Gentleman.)

A light double-seated Open Carriage, nearly new.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 100 Tons Burmah Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract).

Two composite built 88 cm Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 7 inches in depth. They have large Engines and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Teak, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON COOLEE WADY 1ST S REET, NEAR DOCKYARD.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

By order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. Saroop Ruckma and Co. and on account and rise of Narayen Raghoba and Rumeebai, widow of Raghoba Nagojee, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwe ling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, Coolee Wady 1st Street, fronting on the east side thereof Within the Fo t or Mandvee ground sub-district, formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Raghoba Rumeebai, widow, and their tenants, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 34, 37 and 38, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52 and 53, containing by admeasurement 208 7 9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Raghoba Nagojee, on or towards the west by the said Mazagon Coolee Wady 1st Street, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by a passage.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of one fourth share and interest in a valuable Landed property situate and known as Wittoba Canoojee's hill at Breach Candy or Mahalaxmee Road.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Hurnot Roopjee, Goma Jadowjee, Hurjee Dayaya and Bhoota Naronjee and on account and sale of the Mortgagor Memon Sulliman Latiffe.

All that the right little and interest or one-fourth share of the said undivided half in that piece or parcel of Land, hill, or garden with the Messuage or Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate on the western side of the Breach Candy Road in the sub-district of Girgaum in the Island of Bombay and known by the name of VITTOBA CANOOJEE'S HILL admeasuring 20,900 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and Tax No. 301 and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and north by Hilly Ground belonging to Goolbai, widow of the late Jehangir Byramjee Gamadia, and on the South by Hilly Ground belonging to Juggonath Narayen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of Sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND OTHER BOOKS, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Poma Tera and Company, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of R Keane Dunrath, Hurry Luxumon, Succaram Bhicutt, Trimbuck Babajee, and Moreshwar Bappoo, the mortgagors, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at the shop or place of business of the said mortgagees, situate at the corner of Memonwada Street, near Jacarias Masjid, a large and very valuable collection of Hindoo religious and other Books, the same comprising:—

500 Punchuntra Gita
122 the Hurryvanash with Commentaries
138 the Valmikee Ramayan with Commentaries
47 the Mahabharat with Commentaries
193 the Pandav Pratab
246 the Ramvejaya
84 the Vichar Sagar
520 the Soondervilas
74 the Vrutraj
490 the Bodheycrat Ramayen
259 the Adhyatmuk Ramayan with Commentaries
483 the Devi Bhagwat with Commentaries
118 the Vadnyavakki Sanscrit Metaxary
172 the Neermaya Sindhoo
81 the Bhagwat Choomeeka
42 the Jayameencecrat Ashwamedh
58 the Sanscrit Kowstool.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers, and will be open for inspection two days before the day of sale.—Terms cash on delivery.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a gentleman.

A handsome bay Whaler with a set of Harness, goes quiet in double and single, to be seen by two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

A nearly new English-built full-size 1 Brougham by Edwin Hesterton.

Two ditto ditto Dog-carts.

A Landau, Sociable Buggy, Mail Phaeton, new Office Shigram.

Also Plated-mounted double and single Harness.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

A sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson.

The property of the late A. C. Hall, Esq., few lots of wearing apparel, railway rugs, portmanteaus, a double barrelled gun by Westley Richards, and sundry other articles.

An invoice of English wire fringe meat safes, brass marine lamps and American light chairs.

At 1 P.M.

A single-seated brougham.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following undermentioned Goods, viz:—

1 Case of Bedford Cords.
1 ,, of all Wool Assorted Coating.
1 ,, of do. Assorted Serge.
1 ,, of do. Superfine Cloth.
1 ,, of do. Assorted Shawls.
2 ,, of do. Cashmere Coatings.
1 ,, of do. Flannels.
1 ,, Gentlemen's Hats.
1 ,, Lavender.
2 ,, Scent Bottles.

The above Goods are all well suited to the present cold season, and will be sold off to the highest bidder to close an account.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome 1 english-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 1?9, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq., the same comprises, a set of handsome star-cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plated ice, such as ice-pitcher, handsome dessert knives and forks with mother of pearl handles, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery by "Marshall and Sons," &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as, a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 20 persons, handsome English solid mahogany sideboard with mirror back, French polished dining room chairs, dumb waiter, tea-cloth, screw press, circular, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, half backed sofas, a handsome centre ottoman, consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, lady's French polished chairs, a first class sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne, stuffant, canterbury, whatnot, portfolio stand, Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, a plated 3-light argand lamp, handsome English iron painted four foot bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, teapoys, Chubb's patent fireproof treasury chest, gown boxes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built four seated open carriage, in excellent order.

A handsome English-built office brougham by Peter and Sons of London.

A pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab carriage horses, a set of English plated mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors,—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (form rly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh wur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalcors, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Sem sodeen Chaoky, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Glass' Crockery, and Plated wares, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13, the property of J. Hatton, Esq., of the P and O. Company, proceeding to Europe, the same comprising blackwood furniture, such as carved circular, dining and breakfast tables, pier, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, clothes presses, towel horse, washhand stands with basins, child's cradle, blackwood single and double camp cots with bed, also a brass bedstead, round teapoys, hand sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, child's perambulator, Hydrabad carpets, ship benches, reclining couches, book shelves, pegs, China matting, large musical box playing 24 airs, plated and bronze hanging argand and reading lamps, table and chamber candlesticks, leaf-pattern glasses, sodawater and other tumblers, fruit dishes, sugar pot, decanters, glass salt cellers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles.

Also on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13:—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconnets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of Dr. J. C. TRESTRAIL, late of Bombay, deceased.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on the above Estate are requested to send in particulars of the same forthwith to the undersigned.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors for the Executrix.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE STEWART FORBES, son of our senior, Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, and Mr. JAMES SEVEN, brother of our Mr. William Steven, are admitted PARTNERS in our firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.

London, 1st January 1875.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.—The Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, receives APPLICATIONS for CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK for immediate delivery on payment of the necessary amount.

By order,
S. J. NICOLLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st January 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO. LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned are prepared to receive proposals for Assurance for the whole term of Life, payment being made by a limited number of premiums.

Tables of rates, which are very moderate, may be had on application.

A considerable reduction in rates on Indian Lives has been made lately.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 21st JANUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, sales 18,000 bales, spot quotations unchanged, but to arrive Ginned Broach was 1/16d. lower.

This morning's market opened still steady on the spot, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 10,000, arrivals however being 1/16d. lower. In New York Mid Uplands ready was unaltered, futures ¼ cent per lb. lower. The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Wednesday's receipts	15,000	25,000	18,000
" Exports to U. K.	7,000	15,000	4,000
Five days' receipts	63,000	106,000	81,000
" Exports to U. K.	37,000	53,000	36,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,368,000	2,376,000	2,080,000
" Exports to U.K. "	894,000	799,000	758,000

On these figures alone the position is still strong, but, as we have frequently pointed out of late, there is an evident belief that the present scale of receipts is only temporarily, and any increase would necessarily mean quieter markets. At this distance any opinion is of very little value, but unless the receipts are larger for the next few weeks, it would be unsafe to calculate on a crop exceeding 4 millions, and on that basis there is no room for a material decline in prices.

Consols this morning have again fallen to 92¾, and French Rentes to 100. Bar Silver is unaltered at 57½d per oz. At the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £459,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £210,000 to Bombay, tenders at 1s. 10 3/16d per rupee receiving in full. This indicates but a very slight increase in the demand for remittance to this side, and STERLING EXCHANGE has consequently been but slightly affected. In the morning a firmer feeling was manifested owing to one bank coming out as a seller at 1s. 10¾d. for 6 months' sight, but in the afternoon this rate was unobtainable, and to that extent the feeling is easier at the close. Very few private bills have been offering, and the business done altogether has been very limited. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 7/32 to ¼d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 11/16 to 23/32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 10 21/32d.	"
Documents do.	...1s. 10 11/16d.	"

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is still no change to report.

The SHARE MARKET has been particularly quiet with almost nothing doing and values are quite unaltered.

The COTTON MARKET has shown a decidedly easier tendency, buyers as a rule holding off for a decline of Rs 2 to Rs 3 per candy, which dealers have not been prepared to concede, except in Ginned Broach, which is quite so much lower. Arrivals are still small, only 19,000 bales having come in for the five days, but with increased supplies a lower range of prices might be expected.

FREIGHTS are dull and declining, a number of rates having been offered in ready steamers at Rs 2-7-6 without finding takers, and a further decline seems probable. Sailing vessels are unchanged at £2 to £2-5.

In PIECE GOODS the extent of business from first hands is still very small, but prices are well maintained, and with continued support from Manchester an advance would probably be established. Heavy stocks here are still against the market, but should shipments from the other side fall off to the extent indicated by the past fortnight's figures, the position would shortly have a much more favorable appearance for importers.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pdh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	715
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.issue ...	711
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	500
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,750
200	2,03	1,10	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
100	40	all	18p.c	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
200	1,000	200	01 ...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,00	1,000	2.0p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
625	7,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	5	all	60p.c	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,425
800	5	all	50p.c	Do New.....	350
1,400	250	all	6] p.c	Broach Cotton Co	565
400	1,00	all	67½p.	Carwar Company.....	700
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
900	1,88	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	30	all	Nil	Dodlora P. & G. Co.	270
352	1,00	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1 000
150	8,50	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,200
300	2,00	2,00	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	1,00	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
400	35	60	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
600	2,00	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L	1,700
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Princess of Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,00	all	200 p.	Samoon Press Co.....	1,000
400	5	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	425
100	1,00	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
150	85	all	12 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,00	all	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	125

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,225
300	2,000	800	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,330
1,000	100	100	10*	Broach Mills	205
100	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,040
2,400	2,000	all	100p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,600
1,200	1,250	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,210
1,400	1,000	all	115p.c	Great Eastern	1,440
100	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,725
750	1,000	all	115p.c	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,080
.....	...	...	80	Khandeish Spinning	1,475
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,425
.....	...	...	500	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,000	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,350
1,000	1,000	31	21 p.c	Monarjee Spinning	1,070
4,000	625	all	68*	Oriental	820
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,350
570	1,000	25	31½p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218 8/05	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	242
.....	£20	3 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£9	6 5 7 3	do	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 7	do	Ditto	32
.....	£10	...	...	B. B. & C. I. Railway C.	1,810
.....	£10	9 6 5 15	do	Do. New £10 Shares ..	310

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FRANCIS, 322 tons, Captain F. Brindejaine, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP GAD'S HILL, 928 tons, Captain T Rands, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (August 23rd) brought a cargo of 1,391 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. AVOCA, 904 tons, Captain T. F. Torbock, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Southampton (December 24th), via the Suez Canal, brought English mail and the following cargo :—1,416 packages cotton piece goods, 215 bales twist, 105 cases spirit, 161 cases medicine, 28 cases type, 693 pipes, 50 pigs lead, 164 cases iron plates, 8 cases hardware, 50 tons coals, 58 cases oilmanstore, 6 cases boats, 22 cases provisions, 8 boxes specie, 2 cases saffron, 41 bundles ivory, 1 box pearls, 53 boxes silver, 1 box jewels, and some packages railway materials, and some packages for transhipment to different ports.

THE S.S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from London (December 17th), brought the following cargo :—666 cases provisions, 428 packages cotton piece goods, 559 cases nails, 589 packages wine, 73 packages wire, 15 packages cochineal, 30 cases window glass, 55 bottles quick silver, 5 cases quinine, 50 cases ale, 3 case boots, 28 packages glassware, 570 bars and 80 bundles iron, 83 packages paper, 123 casks beer, 101 bundles steel from, 115 cases candles, 13 barrels salamoniac, 3 cases cochineal, 50 cases spirit, 10 casks glass, 225 cases geneva, 49 casks chalk, 25 cases champagne, 43 packages colour, 99 bundles benjamin, and 20 packages aloes. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

MESSRS R RUBATTINO CO'S. S. S. ARABIA, 1,619 tons, Capt. G. Cobosra, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Genoa (December 26th), via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux, 601 packages wine, 5,554 packages brandy, 65 cases corks, 1 case perfumery, 6 cases champagne, 14 packages fruit, 9 packages pen holders, 3 cases cuirasos 4 packages glassware, 56 boxes specie, 63 packages gunnies, 8 packages chinaware, 13 cases liquor, 11 cases butter, 7 packages provision, 45 cases claret, 4 packages oil, 2 cases snuff boxes, and 45 cases vermouth From Genoa, 1 case liquor, 2 casks cheese, 1 case ink, 1 case glassware, 2 packages goods, 20 packages cotton piece goods, 2 packages silk, and 1 case paper. For Leghorn—7 cases provisions, 2 cases matches, and 54 cases marbles. From Naples—34 packages wine, 26 cases liquor, and 4 packages goods. From Massina 2 packages figs.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Avoca (s)	Porbock	Southampton, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Sultan Bosh.....	Nacoda	Colombo & Tuticorin
	Uncle Tom.....	Simeeti	Rangoon.
	City of Foochow....	Tait	Rangoon.
	Diadem	Harrison	Kurrachee.

The barque Francis, Brindejoine, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Arabia, to Genoa &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jany. 17 Sir J. Lawrence (s). ....
Historia (s) ....
St. James..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 18 Pekin (s) ....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berbera.
25 Fri, barque Ostenso, from Cardiff.
29 Trident, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.
Jany. 3 Kwang Tung, B. M. Elton, from Berberra.
7 Minerva, ss Blackhaw, from Shields.
7 City of Oxford, ss, Gordon, from Liverpool.
7 Meikoong, ss, Fosche, from Shanghai.
7 Sunda, ss, Babott, from Southampton.
8 Virginia Schilizzi, ss, Anderson, from Kurrachee.
8 Lombardy, ss, Gibson, fro Southampton.
8 Persia, ss, Marello, from Bombay.
8 Egeria, H. M. ss, Turton, from Plymouth.
8 Saint Pierre, barque, Sallasberry, from Mussowa.
9 Min, ss, Morgan, from London.
10 J. C. Stevenson, ss, Bell, from Bombay.
10 Mula, ss, Machow, from Bombay.
10 Goa, s , Howell, from London.
11 Geelong, ss, Fra er, from Bombay.
11 Lafra, ss, Periam, from Cardiff.
12 Arabia, ss, Cabours, from Genova.
12 Dahlia, ss, Crawford, from Batavia.
13 Kirch, ss, Pearce, from New castle.
13 Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
13 Fouchow, ss, Nicol, fro Cardiff.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

7 Trident, ss, Reed, to Bombay.
7 City of Oxford, ss, Gord n to Calcutta.
7 Meikoong, ss, Fosche, to Marseilles.
8 Sunda, ss, Babott, to Bombay.
8 Virginia Schilizzi, ss, Anderson, to Genova.
8 Persia, ss, Marello, to Genova.
9 Lombardy, ss, Gibson, t Bombay.
10 Fri, barque, Ostenso, to Rangoon.
10 Min, ss, Morgan, to Yokohama.
10 J. C. Stevenson, ss, Bell, to Liver, ool.
10 Mula, ss, Machow, to Jeddah.
11 Goa, ss, Howell, to Bombay.
11 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Suez.
12 Arabia, ss, Cobourg, to Bombay.
13 Dahlia, ss, Crawford, to Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
Minerva, ss, Blackhaw, from Shields.
City of Oxford, ss, Gordon from Liverpool, passed out.
Egeria, H. M. ss, Turton, from Plymouth.
Saint Pierre, barque, Sallasberry, from Mussowa.
Lafra, ss, Periam, from Cardiff.
Kirch, ss, Pearce, from New castle.
Adriana, ship, Gills, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FROM CLYDE.

Erl King s, 75 cases gingerwine, 43 cases whiskey and 33 cases rum, Jemeetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Erl King s, 15 cases rum, Pochajee Framjee & Co ; 100 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bardigala, 1 hogshead sauterne, 15 cases claraco and 12 cases liqueurs, L Sibille & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 11 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 29 bales cotton, Framjee Sanda & Co.
Bulwark, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 75 cwts myraballams, Nursey Khurbow.
Hector s, 50 b les cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee.
Nyanza s, 7 bales cotton, V Gopalj es ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 2 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Colombo s, 5 0 cwts myraballams, Ralli Brothers ; 106 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 250 bales cotton, G Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Burn, Eckhart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Vixen s, 50 bales wool, K Luckmedass and Co ; 73 bales cotton, D G H Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Gay Mantooring s, 800 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Atalanta s, 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Pelayo s, 1,250 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham & Co.
Paladine s, 800 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co ; 75 bales cotton, J Bailoo ; 55 bales cotton, T Morarjee ; 80 bales cotton, S Narroojee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 42 bales cotton, R Dadabhoy.
Blenheim s, 70 bales cotton, M Chapsey ; 200 bales cotton, N Manuckjee.
Erl King s, 21 casks cocoanut oil, Hajee Ahmed Ebram.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 7 cases M of F shells, and 12 cases dry ginger, N Jaitha ; 24 cases dry ginger, G Hopeman ; 21 bales hides and skins, H Peerbhoy ; 49 cases dry ginger, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 5 bales skins, H H Cockerda.

FOR MESSINA.

Arabia s, 100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 650 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 cwts horns G Rieen A Cadur.
Trident s, 50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 300 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s, 88 robins cocoanut, E T Mahomed ; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy s, 150 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 2 packages skins Ewart Latham and C.
Arabia s, 2,100 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s, 240 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s, 220 cwts black pepper, M Ebram ; 100 bags pepper, P & O Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Sunda s, 25 bales twist, R Khimjee and Co ; 20 bales cotton waste, M Manockjee and Co ; 125 cwts Indigo, A Nordin and Co ; 50 bundles stone, F Amjibhoy ; 70 bundles sharkfins, G J Mahomed ; 33 bales cotton, 475 cwts oilbanum, and 23 bales twist, J Peerbhoy ; 15 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 36 chests opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 28 chests opium, C Lowjee.

HIGH COURT.—22ND JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Canara.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

200-74—M H Khan—Sharcefa Beebee v Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee &c. and others.
739-73—S Pandoorang—Hormusjee Pestonjee A v Kerbadjee Hormusjee B—Tyabjee and Sayani.
845-73—A Framjee—Adum Haji Khan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Jeeva.
886-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurridass Soonderdass v Memon Mahomed Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
828-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Soondeejee Bookje v Purshotum Amersey—A Framjee.
765-73—A Framjee Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Bv Nowroji Cursetji IV and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Jeffer son and Payne.
715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevandass and others v Bymohundass Gordhundass—Prescot and Winter
705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Man orebai, widow v Chimon Laljee Ghanshamjee—C Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

506-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotum —M M Munshi.
345 74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and other—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fletcher and Smith—K ajee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
215-73—Jeffer on and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Remington, Hore and Langley.
19-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovandass Jugurandass and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-72—M H Khan—Norrayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE issue of tents sanctioned by G. O. No. 323 of 1872 is limited to Regiments required to proceed by route march on their first arrival in India, and to officers arriving with drafts under similar circumstances.

THE following rules are laid down for the guidance of Officers preferring claims for compensation for dearness of provisions and forage :—

1. The principle and orders on which compensation has heretofore been granted continue in force, and no extension of the grant is contemplated by this order.

2 From the 1st February 1875, Compensation Committees will be abolished ; thenceforth bills for the allowance will be preferred in the prescribed form by Officers commanding regiments and others, by whom the ordinary pay of the men and followers is drawn, who will be held personally responsible for the correctness of the claims submitted by them.

3. The bills will be forwarded to the Pay Department, together with the pay lists of regiments and pay bills of establishments.

4. The cost of the soldiers,' followers' and horses rations for each month will be determined by the rates published in the *Government Gazette* for *the previous month*, or when this is not practicable, by local certificates of rates.

5. When troops are on the line of march the Officers commanding will obtain from the mamlutdars of each taluka through which they pass the published rates of such taluka, and at the end of the month a general average will be struck which will be the rate on which the claim will be based.

6. In all ordinary cases the grain charged for shall be the common grain of the country in which a regiment is located, and that in common use ; the fighting man will be held to consume the first, and the follower the second, quality of grain, and the compensation will be calculated accor lingly.

7 Officers pre ferring claims for compensation are reminded that com pensation is given to cover the excess cost of pr visions a d forage over a certain fixed and well known amount, and for this purpose only and every precaution must b taken that the grant is not abused.

8. Copies of the monthly prices current put lished in the *Gazette* will be forwarded by the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, to Officers Commanding Stations, Brigades, and Battalries of Artillery, Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, British and Native, and heads of establishments and others to whom the issue may seem desirable.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 19.

Eades, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Hewett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 20.

Waring, Captain, Bombay Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Sartorius, Major, Bengal 6th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Green, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Rogers, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Warrin, Captain, Bengal 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Nicholetts, Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, to rejoin, from England.
Carter, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Agra.
Baker, Lieut, Bengal 32nd Foot, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Turnbull, Lieut, Pencel 15th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin to Kamptee.
Watson, Surg Major, Bengal 19th Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Hope, Captain, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to Surgn H Cook, MD, Civil Surgn, Kaira, is cancelled, viz, from the 25th Dec 1874.

Acte Depy Surgn-Genl of Hospitals D Wyllie, MD, is confirmed in that rank, vice Turner, retired.

The following is ordered :—Capt A G Huyshe, H M's 49th Foot, to officiate as Asst Qr Mr Genl on the establishment from the 12th Nov last.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the Colonels' allowance from the date specified :—

Lieut-Col (Brevt Col) Charles Malcolm Barrow, C B, and Lieut Col (Brevt Col) Daniel Boyd, 19th Jany 1875.

The under mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Willoughby Fitzwm Kennedy, of the 44th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern 1st (Grenadier) N I—9th Jan 1874.

The following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd December 1874, is published for general information :—I have to inform you that Maj-Genl Lord Mark Kerr, CB, has been placed upon the Staff of the Army in India, with a view to his succeeding to the Command of a Division in your Presidency in place of Major-General J T Grant, CB, whose period of service is about to expire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned, consequent on the transfer of Hony Capt C Christian, Asst Marine Storekeeper, to the Office of the Accts to the Dockyard, as a temporary measure :—

Mr Charles Jacka, Receiving Conductor, to act as Asst Marine Storekeeper from the 20th Oct 1874.

Mr William Royals, Conductor, to act as Receiving Conductor, vice Mr Jacka.

Mr George Home, Sub-Conductor, to act as Conductor, vice Mr Royals.

The above to have effect as a temporary measure and until further orders, or pending other arrangements.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W B Ferris has been appointed to act as Second in Comd Kolhapur Infantry, from 24th Nov 1874, until further orders.

Capt C Wed-house, Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, on special Duty, returned from privilege leave on the 28th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F H Seuter, C S I, Comr of Police, Bombay, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, for employment on specially duty

Mr A Edginton to act as Comr of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr F H Seuter, C S I, or until further orders.

Mr H Vincent to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr A Edginton, or until further orders.

Mr A Bosanquet, Judge and Sessi n Judge of Ahmadnagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from or after the 12th March next.

Mr S W Tyndall to be Sindi Translator to Govt in Sind and Supt of the Kurrachee Jail with effect from 23rd Sep 1874.

Mr Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, Acte Hebtur Depy Collr in the District of Surat is appointed, in the place of the Collr of that District, to take part with the Session Judge in the preparation and making list of Jurors and assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions to be held at Surat, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with Law.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C G Blathwayt to act as First Asst Collr of Ahmadnagar during the absence of Mr A H Spry or until further orders.

Mr A Cumine, CS, passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 12th instant, and is appointed Supernumerary Assist-nt to the Collector of Tanna

Lieut F C Symonds, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, who arrived in Bombay on the 20th Supt last, from the six months' leave granted him in Feby last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 9th Oct 1874, after office hours, is granted subsidiary leave from the 1st to the 9th Oct 1874, inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj C J Wiche to be Civil Surgn and Supt of the Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Stevens received charge of the office of the Ex Engr at the Presidency from Mr Charles Muncharam on the 11th Jany 1875.

Capt D Cruickshank, R E, having returned from furlough, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint him to special duty in the Kurrachee Collectorate, under the orders of the Supg Exr Engr for Irrigation in Sind.

Maj Penny, R E, having returned from furlough, will resume charge of his appointment as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara.

The services of Mr. Griffith, Offg Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Engr for Irrigation for employment on special duty.

Mr J R Hellesher and Mr H G Palliser respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar Division, on the afternoon of 31st Dec 1874.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate J L F Kipling, Esquire, to be a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr H C Davidson, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, was placed in charge of a Sub-Judgment on the 17th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

J Hearn, Hzur Depy Collr, and Surgn-Maj C K Colston respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Jail on the 9th instant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 20th JANUARY 1875.

With references to G O C No 525, 12th July 1867, it is notified for guidance that the Quarterly Reports of Gymnastics and Fencing, rendered to the Asst Insptr of Gymnasia, are required in duplicate.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regt N I—Capt R A Prideaux, Qr Mr 5th N I, L to officiate as Adjt, vice Surry, attached to the Commissariat Dept.

19th Regt N I—Capt H L Walter, is transferred from 1st Wing Subn 28th N I, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Jacob, who vacates on promotion.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Surgn Maj W H Pollard, Army Medical Dept, being posted to the 108th Regt, for a period of five years, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieut M O Hopkins has been transferred from the 6th to the 15th Brigade R A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt A J Harrison, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, for duty at the Regimental Depot.

This officer's services are available for duty with Troops on the voyage.

Under the provisions of G O C No 764, 6th Dec 1873, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer the medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity, on Serjeant Wallace Howard, Unattached List, Ordnance Dept.

The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Regt Artillery—Capt J F Free, E Battery C Brde) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Col T Addison, C B, for one month, from date of departure, previatory to proceeding on leave to England.

Capt (Local Major) H Flood, to England, from date of embarkation for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

41st Foot—Capt A H F Campbell, to Engl and, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot—Lieut W A D Mackinnon, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Fort St George, 13th January, 1875.

With the sanction of Govt, Lieut Col D Scott, S C will be attached to the Qr Mr Genl's Dept, Fort St George, for a period of eight months from the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of preparing a revised edition of the "Routes in the Peninsula of India."

Col E J Lawder, (Eur), from comdt 13th N I, to comdt 1st N I; Col F G Kempster, (Eur), from comd 12th N I, to comdt 13th N I; Lieut-Col Tries, Eurn, from 2nd in comd 19th N I, to comdt 12th N I; Lieut-col C W Cox, Offg comdt 1st N I, from 2nd in comd 1st N I, to 2nd in comd 12th N I; Lieut-col F Dawson from Wing Officer 1st N I, to 2nd in comd 1st N I; Lieut-Col G W Cole, from Offg Wing Officer, 1st N I, to Wing Officer 1st N I; with effect from 13th Feby, vice Young, who vacates on attaining Colonel's rank.

1st Dec 1874—By the Comdt 1st N I, appointing Lieut-Col C W Cox, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, from the 20th Dec, and Lieut E Quin, as Wing Officer, with prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wi g Subn, vice Col W H Cuming.

9th Dec 1874—By the Comd 27th N I, appointing Capt and Qr Mr W Macl Robinson, to officiate as Wing Officer with effect from the 12th instant, and until further orders, without prejudice to the duties of his own appointment, vice Lieut Col F G Rideout, proceeding to Port Blair, to take command of Left Wing of the Regt

12th Dec 1874—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Col T Raikes, CB, H M's 44th Foot, to assume command of the station, during the absence of the Brigr-Genl on a tour of inspect on ; and Capt A J Roberts, 44th Foot, to perform the duties of Staff Officer at Kamptee, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of the Offg Brde Maj on duty with the Brdr-Genl—The above appointments with effect from the 14th instant.

12th Dec 1874—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Col T Raike , CB, H M s 44th Foot, to assume comd of the station, during the absence of the Brdr-Genl on a tour of inspection ; and Capt A J Roberts, 44th Foot, to perform the duties of Staff Officer at Kamptee, during the absence of the Acting Brd Maj on duty with the Brdr-Genl.

20th Dec 1874—By the Comdt 41st Regt N I, directing Capt A D Phelps, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr-Mr, to be considered as having vacated the charge of the latter appointment, without prejudice to those of his own appointment, from the 11th Aug 1874, the date of Capt R C Budd vacating his Offg 1st Wing Subalternship, on promotion

22th Dec 1874—By the Comdt 28th Regt N I, appointing Capt E M Stevenson, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, from the 27th Dec 1874, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt T R Terbutean, relieved.

29th Dec 1874—By the Comdt 28th Regt N I, appointing Capt T R Terbutean, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, from the 27th Dec 1874, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut Col R G Lewis.

2nd Jany 1875—By the Comdt 38th Regt N I, appointing Capt K F Stevenson, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Maj F F R Bishop, on furlough to Europe.

Leave of absence :—

43rd Foot, 8th Lieut W F C C Plowden, from 30th Dec 1874, or date of departure—Bombay, &c, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps—Lieut V L Mathias, 2nd Wing Subn 20th N I, in continuation—Madras, &c, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps—Capt J W Swiffe, Adjt 27th N I, from 17th Dec 1874, or date of departure—Madras, &c, to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

Surgn A A Stewart, M D, from d d Depot, Wellington, to d d Depot, Pamanallee, as a temporary arrangement, to travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Under instructions received from the Rt Hon the Comdr-in-Chief in India, Col W W Macken

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

MORE MONEY FOUND—NANA KHANVILKUR—THE SENAPUTTEE REMOVED AND HIS OFFICE ABOLISHED—SIR LEWIS PELLY'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS—THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

BARODA, 21st JANUARY.

Nana Sahib (Khanvilkur), who was apprehended a few days ago, will be tried by an ordinary court on criminal charges.

Arrears of pay have been ordered for the troops.

An important consultation of Sir Lewis Pelly with the head Sirdars was held to-day, at which the Senaputtee was removed and his office abolished.

An inam commission is to be constituted. It will first enquire into the Sirdars' claims and debts. The revenue officers have been addressed by Sir Lewis Pelly, and directed to their several districts with detailed instructions.

A proclamation for recovering waste land will be issued immediately.

A standing committee is to assemble to disentangle the numerous frauds and intrigues with a sub-committee of search for the Palace.

Sir Lewis Pelly has selected premises for the sitting of commission, which will meet on Feb. 18.

A large number of guests are gathering at the Residency.

No more troops will be brought here at present. The native infantry regiments spoken of as in orders for Baroda have only been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—SIR DINKUR RAO.

ALLAHABAD, 21st JANUARY.

Sir Charles Staveley, accompanied by his staff, left Lahore on the 18th for Mooltan, en route for his own presidency.

Sir William Merewether, Commissioner of Scinde, left the Punjab for his province on the 19th.

Sir Dinkur Rao quitted Agra yesterday at the request of the Government of India to take part in the Gaekwar's trial.

Lieutenant Hay, 2-22nd Regiment, was killed last evening by being thrown from his horse while returning from the railway station. His remains were interred this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 21st JANUARY.

A rupture between Turkey and Montenegro is threatened, the former having refused to execute the Mahomedans implicated in the late affair at Podgoritza until the Montenegrins also implicated are surrendered to a Turkish tribunal.

Advices from Berlin state that the Bishop of Paderborn has been interned in a fortress.

The transport Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

LONDON, 20th JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 92½

5 do. French Rente 1872 ..... 100½

Bar Silver 57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Palermo, Calipso, and Bellona.

Arrival—Delhi.

ADVOCATES FOR THE DEFENCE.

It is stated that the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik has been engaged to defend Damodhur Punt, and Mr. Wasudeo Juggonath to defend Khanvelkar at the forthcoming trial at Baroda. Messrs. Inverarity, Purcell, and Budroodin have been, or are about to be, retained for the defence of the Gaekwar. Rumour further states—what appears to be most improbable—that, should time permit, Serjeant Ballantine will be sent for from England to conduct the defence of the accused.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.

THOMAS FERRIER and six other seamen of the steam ship Frank Carvell were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoners pleaded that they were ill-treated on board the ship by the second and third officers, which was the cause of their refusing to do duty, and called witnesses in their defence.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, said that there was nothing in the prisoner's favor to warrant them to refuse duty. If they were displeased with the conduct of the officers towards them, the captain was the proper person they should appeal to. He (the magistrate) therefore advised them to return on board and resume their duties.

All the prisoners, except one named John Kemp, persisted in refusing to return to their duties. His worship thereupon sentenced the six prisoners to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to be taken on board after the expiration of the said term.

Prisoner John Kemp was ordered to return on board his ship and resume his duties.

THE TUESDAY NIGHT SQUALL.

THE following is the account given by the police of the disasters occasioned by the midnight squall of Tuesday, as detailed by Mr. Moffat, Superintendent of the Water Police. On the night of the 19th instant a gulbut left Boree Bunder at 9 o'clock P.M., bound for Hurni, and had on board about seventy persons, including passengers and crew. When near the Inner Light the boat was upset by a squall. Two of the passengers have been picked up by native boatmen, one of whom was taken to the Gooculdas Tejpall Hospital. This man states that he left Mandvee Bunder on the evening of the 19th instant, bound for Chiploon, and had in his boat five passengers and four of a crew. When off Kennery the boat was upset by a squall. The crew and passengers clung to the boat, and were picked up by the ferry steamer from Nagotna at 7 a.m. and brought to Bombay. A boy aged 12 years, one of the passengers, was drowned.

Mr. Superintendent Smith also reports that a man named Goonak Ramnak, a pensioner, with his wife and three children, as also numerous other persons, embarked on board a prow, name unknown. At first he stated to Mr. D'Arcy that there were between three to four hundred passengers on board; but subsequently said there might have been about 150 passengers. A gust of wind struck the prow and capsized her. He believes that all but himself were lost. He escaped by clinging to a box, and was picked up by some fishermen and brought to Bombay yesterday about noon, in a very exhausted state. This box was made over to the police, and, on searching, it was found to contain twenty-seven pieces of wearing apparel and other property in money and jewels.

SPORTING.

MHOW.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses, (if 50 tickets are taken) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jessanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Rhow, or Madras.

To the Honorary Secretary.

THE CRISIS IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, THURSDAY, 21st JANUARY.

DISCOVERY OF MORE TREASURE IN BARODA PALACE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, another considerable haul of treasure was made in the Gaekwar's Palace in the city. Thanks to the previous discovery of £400,000, the Palace is now being thoroughly searched, and every day Captain Jackson and Mr. Souter, accompanied by some of the best members of the detective police, select a portion of it, which they go through thoroughly and systematically. Yesterday morning they went to the Gaekwar's dispensary, which adjoins his High ness's bedroom, and is as unlikely a dispensary (as you or your readers would understand the phrase) as you could imagine. It is a dark room filled with cupboards and chests and large earthern oil bottles, and the only thing suggestive of medicine is some bottles of peppermint lozenges in one of the cupboards. There are a number of "old-woman" methods of curing diseases employed in the Gaekwar's palace, but, as these are partially incantations and partially absurd preparations, they are not represented to any great extent in the dispensary cupboards. When the troops first entered the Palace they found as chief apothecary an old woman whose qualifications for the post were comprised in the fact that when Mulharrao was in prison she used to cook his food and make herself generally useful. Great reluctance to admit anybody into the dispensary was exhibited, and when at last *entrée* was permitted to Captain Jackson, he thought that he was going to be confronted by some terrible examples of occult science, and perhaps his comrades doubted whether he would ever come out again alive. However, he saw nothing more alarming than large earthen jars, some cupboards, and a number of boxes. The great mystery of the dispensary now stands revealed, and though one of the most remarkable and potent medicines in the world has been discovered in it, it is by no means a new remedial agent, having been recognised as an admirable "sovereign spermaceti for an inward bruise" from the earliest of recorded time.

Yesterday afternoon, as I was saying when I went aside to give you some idea of the Gaekwar's dispensary, Captain Jackson and the Bombay Commissioner of Police went to the Palace and examined the dispensary. The old boxes placed at the sides of the room were opened, and inside of them was a collection of eighty four lesser boxes, which, when opened, in their turn displayed treasure in Baroda currency amounting in the aggregate to one lakh and a half. In one box a uniform which used to be worn by the late Khunderao Gaekwar on grand parades and similar remarkable occasions was found wrapped up; and, on its being unfolded, it was found in an admirable state of preservation. A Jew's eyes would have watered at the sight of such a suit of old clothes, and if he could have got it "dirt scheap" his delight might have moved him to benevolence. The epaulettes were hung with diamonds, gold and silver lace meandered over the breast of the coat and down the sides of the trowsers; while parterres of precious stones glistened at the buttons and in a variety of other places. The "billy-cock hat" was fiery with gold, and the cockade of pearls which perked up at its side formed a sweet subject for the exercise of admiration unmingled with selfishness. Altogether, the uniform, "billy cock" included, would be worth over £5,000; and if Khunderao did not think himself "full dressed" when it adorned his figure, it just shows you how difficult people like Gaekwars are to please. The cash and the raiment were sent to the Residency, where they will be more useful than they were, lying in an old box in the Gaekwar's wonderful dispensary. I may say that in the dispensary, besides the treasure just alluded to, a number of silver pots and other utensils were discovered, and also a small solid gold salver.

It may here be worth mentioning the part played by the Bombay police in the recent discoveries of treasure in the Palace. When the Governmental order to attach the Gaekwar's property in Bombay was received by the Bombay police, they discovered the little dodge of turning the Gaekwar's treasure into Government of India notes, and traced the box containing this valuable property to Nowsaree, whither it had probably been sent in order to divert the suspicions which might have been raised if it had been sent direct to Baroda. The police telegraphed the circumstance to Sir Lewis Pelly, and the *denouement* was as I have already told you. I think you will agree with me that if the Bombay police lost any laurels lately, they are now reaping such a large crop as should keep them in good reputation for the next quarter of a century.

THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to bring the following circumstance to the notice of the authorities through the medium of your journal?

The new road along the Eastern Boulevards, where the grass-dealers congregate, is so completely monopolized by those gentry that bare room is allowed for the passage of carriages. Now that the Bhendy Bazaar is made almost impassable by the Tramway Company, I had a hope that I had found a way of escaping the consequences of the Tramway monopoly.

Is it, Mr. Editor, to be our perpetual doom not to have a single passable road?

Bombay, 20th January. CITIZEN.

COLONEL MORGAN, commanding the 32nd Pioneers, has been nominated as President of the Court of Enquiry on the field officer who is under arrest at Umballa.

THE *Athenæum* believes that the Royal Society is about to petition the Indian Government to send out expeditions to Bentinck Islands and the Andaman Islands, to observe the eclipse of the sun next April.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his return from the Frontier, is expected to visit Lucknow and some of the other stations in Oudh, on a tour of inspection some time during the month of February.

HER MAJESTY'S AGENT of Transports, at Suez, notifies for the information of navigators that the "Spit Buoy," marking the site of the Zenobin Light Ship, has been painted red, and a ball fixed on the top of the spor.

PROFESSOR CURTIUS, the historian of Greece, has just contributed to the Academy of Science in Berlin a long paper on the armorial devices of the ancient Greeks, showing how they came originally from Assyria, and were modified by the artistic sense of the Greeks.

SMALL-POX is again prevailing in the Punjab, being worst at present in the Huzara, Umbala, and Ludiana districts, and in the towns of Lahore, Peshawur, and Jugadhri. In ten of the principal towns the death-rate varied from 34 to 53 per thousand during the week ended the 19th of December.

LORD WILLIAM MARK KERR, the newly appointed Divisional Commander at Poona, received charge of the Division on Monday night last. Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., who had been temporarily in command, left Poona for Bombay the following day, and will shortly proceed to England on furlough.

AN important discovery has been made at Rome on the Esquiline Hill, consisting of seven statues in fine preservation. There is a remarkable bust of Commodus, several heads, and many fragments. All these have been found in one room not yet entirely excavated. There are indications of the presence of other objects.

ATTENTION is called in the *Times* by "A Catholic" to the fact that the name of Lord Camoys has been struck out of the list of Catholic peers in the "Catholic Directory" for 1875. This Directory, in printed acrimonious anonymous and the editor is Archbishop Manning's secretary. "A Catholic" asks whether the excision is the act of Lord Camoys himself or of some other person.

A SPECIAL officer has been deputed by the Dewan of Cochin to endeavour to trace out the perpetrators of the recent robbery, on the backwater, but, although several Moplahs have been taken up on suspicion, no satisfactory clue has yet been obtained. A few Moplahs have been apprehended and placed in the local jail, but there does not appear to be any strong evidence to show that they have been implicated in the robbery.

ANOTHER Fellow has been added to the University roll, Mr. J. L. Kipling, of the Bombay School of Arts; a nomination that contrasts very favourably with many that we could instance. Mr. Kipling will shortly proceed to Lahore to start in that capital a School of Art of which he has been appointed the Principal. It is just like the Government of Bombay to grudge paying a capable man any honour till he is leaving the place.

MORE that 800 people, for whom 662 paid at the door, visited the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition on Saturday the 16th, the day of its closing, the remainder being season-ticket-holders and about fifty of the Students of the School of Art who were admitted free by the Committee. About 4,000 persons have visited the Exhibition since it was opened, and it is satisfactory to know that the Committee has realized a more than 'modest' sum by the Exhibition.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that the services of Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India on special duty and that, whilst he is so employed, Mr. A. Edginton will officiate as Commissioner of Police in Bombay. The special services of Mr. Souter are of course in connection with the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Mr. H. Vincent will act as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the room of Mr. Edginton.

IN a letter to the *Times* on the subject of recruiting in the British army, Sir H. Havelock, M.P., expresses his conviction that to some plan of modified universal service this country must come at last, if we are to maintain our position in the world. If the nation, he says, is not prepared to make some small sacrifice for the general welfare, the sooner we acknowledge ourselves a third-rate Power, and call for tenders for some more warlike people to undertake our defence by contract, the better.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy received the Envoy from Yarkand on Monday morning in the Throne room of Government House, the principal civil and military officers being present. The Foreign Under-Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp escorted the Envoy to Government House, a guard of honor presenting arms on his arrival. His Excellency was received by the Foreign Secretary, and conducted to the Viceroy, when, after a few minutes' conversation, he presented the letter and presents which he was commissioned to bring. Almost immediately after the presents were removed, he took leave of the Viceroy, and left under a salute of fifteen guns, which had also been fired on his arrival. The *Englishman*, from which paper we take the above, remarks, the Envoy is a comparatively young man, certainly under forty years of age, and seemed quite at his ease throughout the short visit.

OFFICIAL statistics published at Berlin show that, Prussia in December, 1871, contained 15,986,682 members of the Evangelical Church, 4,642 Lutheran Separatists, 1,601 Moravian Brethren, 1,710 Irvingites, 8,818 Baptists, 13,950 Mennonites, 1,800 German and Christian Catholics, 8,268,169 Roman Catholics, 1,387 Greeks, and 24,830 persons belonging to other sects—making a total of 24,313,550, with 325,540 Jews. Of these, 118,863 males and 158,709 females could read and write imperfectly, and 863 843 males and 1,396,434 females were illiterate. The latter class was composed of 1,083,517 Evangelicals, 1,150,290 Roman Catholics, 23,624 Jews, and 2,846 Dissenters. The Wiesbaden, Berlin, Sigmaringen, and Merseburg districts had from 1·10 to ·03 men and 2·11 to 4·52 per cent. women illiterates, while Posen, Dantsic, Bromberg, and Marienwerder had 30·31 to 34·62 men and 37·66 to 41·04 women in that category. The German Empire contained at the same date 25,579,709, or 62 per cent. Evangelicals; 14,867,463, or 36 per cent. Roman Catholics; 82,155 Dissenters; 512,158 Jews; and 17,156 persons of other persuasions or who disclaimed any creed, making a total of 41,058,641.

IN his closing address to the Legislative Council His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon made the following observations, which will be of interest to antiquarians:—"I am confident," said His Excellency, "that you will agree with me that it is highly expedient to make an effort to preserve the ancient records of Ceylon. With this object, for some time past, the Government has annually spent a small sum in procuring copies of all books of interest which are still in existence in the Temple libraries. And, in addition, we have thought it advisable to take immediate steps to obtain reproductions of all the other records which are to be found on rocks and detached stones, and which are gradually perishing by the action of time and weather and the ravages of man. Some of these inscriptions are almost perfect, and have already been translated; others are, however, in worse condition, and require the eye of a scholar to be reproduced with any approach to accuracy." The Secretary of State, Lord Carnarvon, has warmly approved of the proposal to form a complete and systematic collection of these inscriptions, and has secured the services of Dr. Goldschmidt, an eminent Orientalist, at a salary of 4,800 rupees per annum, and has also procured a thoroughly well-trained photographer to accompany him.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen, the *Englishman* tells us, "visited on Saturday afternoon what must have been a *terra incognita* to most of them—the Government Telegraph store yard at Alipore, where, by the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs, the new 'duplex' instruments to be used in working between Madras and Bombay, were exhibited. The instruments which have been made in the Telegraph workshops at Alipore, under the superintendence of Mr. Louis Schwendler, are excellent specimens of workmanship, and reflect great credit on the management under which they have been turned out. The two instruments (which are to be at once sent to Madras and Bombay) were on Saturday worked through a temporary circuit, to that offered by the actual wires (850 miles long) between Madras and Bombay, and the result was perfect. Mr. Schwendler, who has succeeded in practically introducing the duplex system of telegraphy, was present, and explained the working of his instruments. There can be no doubt of the great value of Mr. Schwendler's discovery, to which we have more than once before referred in these columns, and it is gratifying to know that arrangements are being made for the introduction of the duplex system throughout India, and between Calcutta and Rangoon."

THE news is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that a mission has arrived from the Atalik Ghazee with the indemnity for a Russian caravan said to have been plundered on its passage through his dominions. Yakoob Beg, in remitting the sum asked on behalf of one of the two first Russian adventurers who appeared at Kashgar, has especially protested against the assumption that there was any real charge against his own Government that could be sustained on evidence. His letter points out that the other Russian merchant found no difficulty in coming or going or trafficking, and was perfectly satisfied with the measures taken to facilitate his trade; that the wares said to have been robbed were never shown to any one, and might not have existed so far as the Kashgar officials were made aware; and, finally, that all local inquiry has failed to obtain any trace whatever of the alleged outrage on the claimant, which was heard of first when he got safely back into Russian territory. Nevertheless, the messengers of the Atalik Ghazee say openly that that prince has resolved rather to pay the indemnity suggested to him than run any risk of incurring the enmity of so powerful a neighbour as Russia. And as he is at present likely to be involved in a serious struggle with China, hardly less formidable, so far as Kashgarian independence is concerned, his conduct under the circumstances is not difficult to understand.

IN a recent sitting of the St. Petersburg Geographical Society, presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine, the Vice-president, M. Sunenow announced that Major Wood, of the English army, who accompanied the expedition for the exploration of the Amou Daria, had presented to the society an essay on the irrigation of the oasis of Khiva. A Russian translation of this essay was read by M. Lomonossow, the Assistant Secretary. After having described the construction of the canals for irrigation which are opened during the early spring along the Amou, Major Wood stated that the quantity of water abstracted from the river exceeds by far the actual needs, and that a considerable loss results at every year from the imperfection of the system of irrigation adopted in the Kharat. Considering this fact, in connection with the large quantity of mud and sand brought along with the waters of the Amou, Major Wood think he may attribute the change of the course of the river to the deposit of those substances in its ancient bed. Indeed, he says, the former condition of its current—that is to say, the rapidity and the mass of water in the spring—was sufficient to carry along with it the slime which settled on the surface in the winter; but as soon as this was modified by the establishment of water works, the equilibrium created by nature would be destroyed, and the deposits accumulate, thus giving rise to banks and sand-banks, obstructing from year to year more and more its course towards the Caspian. The extreme point of its westward course was insensibly carried back to the east, and the waters found an issue on a slope more inclined than its ancient bed.

A LETTER from Basra in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that an insurrection has broken out in the Turkish province of Nedjd, and that the Governor-General of Bagdad has proceeded, with several high officials, to Basra, to take the command of the troops. The regulars having been withdrawn from the province, under the pretext that the climate was not suitable to Turkish soldiers, the administration was entrusted to an Arab, who had three battalions of gendarmes under his orders. Soud, the chief of the Wahabees, then took possession of several fortified places in Nedjd, with the assistance of 300 armed men sent to him from Bahrein by an Arab named Abdurrahman, who, says the correspondent, is reported to have received a subsidy for this purpose from the English Government. A battle has taken place between Soud and the gendarmes in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of several officers and a great number of men. The Governor-General of Bagdad, on being informed of the result, sent three battalions of riflemen to relieve the town of Hofuf (Hassa), which was besieged by the insurgents, but the correspondent thinks that this reinforcement will not arrive in time. "In any case," he adds, "the English will put every engine in motion to secure the province for themselves. They are labouring indefatigably to obtain possession of the whole of this part of Arabia, for if they become masters of Mecca and Medina, their rule over the millions of Mussulmans in India will be secured for all time. Muscat, which is nominally under the rule of a native prince, and Bahrein have long been practically English provinces." Another correspondent of the same paper from Pera, who quotes the above letter, observes that the conduct of the English on the Persian Gulf explains the ill-humour manifested by the Turkish Government to England on every occasion. "The semi-official *Turquie* takes advantage of every trifling collision with the police in England to predict the downfall of the British Empire; the engineers of Tophane have not yet received the wages due to them by contract; the Turkish papers are constantly inciting their co-religionists in India to resist the British authorities; and in all the provinces—in Syria, Tripoli, and Bagdad—the officials seek to place difficulties in the way of the British merchants."

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—Thomas Teasdale, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, with being a vagrant. On defendant admitting the charge he was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The Revd. Mr. Francis, who arrived from England by the steam ship Goa for the Poona Baptist Mission, will preach at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on Sunday morning next.

THEFT.—One Antone Pinto was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing wearing apparel and a box the property of one John Maurice, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT.—One Ardaseer Nusserwanjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of getting into a railway carriage while such carriage was in motion. The complaint was preferred by Elward Stephens, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

A PRESENTATION.—The employés of the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla have subscribed and purchased a very handsome gift which they intend to present to their late foreman, Mr. Greaves, who has been recently transferred to another station. Mr Greaves would seem to have gained the hearty good-will of his subordinates.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th January 1875, Rs. 53,73,092; and silver received during the week, Rs. 2,09,525; deduct, new coin paid during the week, 5,32,000; balance, Rs. 50,50,901. There is in addition 30,04,910 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

FIRES.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about half-past 3 o'clock in No. 1 Street, Camateepoora, in a wheelwright's shed. The shed and a portion of the adjoining house was burnt. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400. Another fire broke out at Tarwaddy, about the same time, on the Freze Lund Company's ground among some jowlee huts; three of which were completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

CART ACCIDENT.—A man named Bapoo Sonoo was going along in the centre of the road from Bazaar Gate Street towards Dhobie Ghaut, about 6 p.m. on Wednesday, being at the time under the influence of liquor. A cart followed him, the bullocks shied and bolted. The man was knocked over, and the wheel of the cart passed over his left leg and caused a compound fracture. The injured man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital for treatment.

CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the members of the "Ganeh Natejuk Mundlee" give to-morrow evening, at their bungalow, Queen's Road, their second amateur concert of native music. From the respectable character of the gentlemen who compose the club, as well as from the so est and varied character of the programme, we have no doubt the performance will prove satisfactory in its results, not only to the members but also to those who patronize them.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR READYMONEY.—We learn that the title of baronet will soon be conferred upon our philanthropic citizen, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C.S.I. Should the report prove correct, it would be a matter for congratulation, not only to the Parsee but the entire native community. Sir Cowasjee has already spent fifteen lacs of rupees in public benefactions, and yet the stream of his charity continues to flow. The catholicity of his generosity is well-known, and it is no wonder, therefore, that his fellow-citizens of people bless him, and that they would all be rejoiced to hear the report of a higher title being about to be conferred upon him, &c.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a French seaman, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Framjee, with being drunk and disorderly on the previous day in a public place. The prisoner, while under the influence of liquor, went on Wednesday to the Shipping Office, where he had an altercation with a countryman of his, when he took out a knife from his pocket and went forward to stab his comrade. The latter ran away, followed by the prisoner, who was arrested on the road by a policeman, with the knife in his possession. The magistrate animadverted severely on the conduct of the prisoner, and remarked that if he was charged with a similar offence again, he would send him to jail. He was now discharged with a caution.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th January, are 457, being 52 more than in the preceding week, 59 more than the total of the week ending 20th January 1874, and 49 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 235 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total.	Total births reported.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,742	...	13	...	1	2	4	...	20	13
Esplanade	10,464	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Market	43,198	...	10	...	8	1	4	...	32	33
Mandvee	33,100	1	17	...	3	2	3	...	37	8
Chakla	36,748	...	9	...	...	1	4	...	23	10
Gomburkharee.	49,258	...	9	...	1	4	2	...	35	17
Dongree	25,356	...	11	...	3	4	2	1	37	11
Dhobeetulao ...	37,916	...	11	...	2	3	2	...	33	12
Phanesware ...	20,749	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	9	3
Bhoolehwur ...	36,029	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	19	9
Kharatulao ...	23,638	...	8	...	1	4	6	1	29	12
Koombharwara.	22,501	...	9	...	4	2	6	...	29	11
Khetwaree	24,817	...	2	...	1	1	5	...	15	10
Girgaum	21,231	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	14	6
Ghoopeteshwar	5,631	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	6	5
Walkeshwar ...	7,741	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	9
Mahaluxmee ...	4,317	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	4
Mazgaon	20,973	...	2	...	...	4	1	1	8	4
Tarwaree	10,958	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	9
Bhuindi & Byc.	75,928	...	15	...	3	14	7	...	37	25
Pareh	18,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Seoree	4,492	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Sion	11,972	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	5	5
Mahim	14,310	...	5	...	...	4	6	...	15	6
Worlee	10,462	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	1
Water Division	24,953	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	...
Bombay.....	644,493	2	137	...	37	45	17	5	457	235
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		9	136	4	34	32	15	6	356	211

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases & Still-born.)	Total births.
Boodhist—Jain, &c....	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	21	14
Brahman	...	9	...	1	1	3	...	19	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	4
Hindoo of other Caste..	1	76	...	21	21	20	4	227	112
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	8	...	2	5	2	...	24	12
Mussulman.....	1	33	...	3	16	18	1	111	60
Parsee	...	2	...	1	1	7	...	24	21
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native Christian	...	4	...	...	1	9	...	16	7
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native Protestant	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	6	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total..	2	137	...	37	45	71	5	457	235
Corresponding week'74	3	156	...	34	32	46	6	346	231

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

IT has already been announced by telegraph that Prince Alphonso had been proclaimed by the army King of Spain. The following are the names of the Ministers who had taken office at Madrid. Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo is the President of the Council, and the following are his colleagues:—Senor Castro, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senor Cardenas, Justice; Senor Jovellar, War; Senor Salaverria, Finance; Senor Molins, Marine; Senor Robledo, Interior; Senor Orovio, Commerce; Senor Ayala, Colonies. General Primo de Rivera is Captain-General of Madrid.

Regarding the men who compose the new Government the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Canovas del Castillo is the leader of the Alphonsist party, and was formerly a Minister under O'Donnell. An Academician it was who directed the Prince's political education and inspired his manifesto. The Marquis di Molins, Minister of Marine and Spanish Ambassador to London in 1868, is President of the Spanish Academy. Salaverria, who was five years Finance Minister under O'Donnell, and the rare glory—very rare ever since—of seeing the three per cents. reach 36. Ayala, the Minister of the Colonies, who was Minister when Serrano was proclaimed Regent, is the author of the Cadiz manifesto of 1868. The Marquis Orovio, Minister of Public Works was in office under Narvaez. Jovellar, who is Minister of War, is the man who destroyed the Carlist bands in Valencia and Aragon. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre. He is one of the few skilful generals in Spain, and what is still more uncommon, he is a general who has never made pronunciamientos. Rovere Robledo was Minister under Narvaez and Alessandro Castro, who is not at Madrid at this moment but is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, was formerly Ambassador at Rome. His presence in the Ministry is unquestionably the most significant of all, and gives the vigilant observer indications which explain in many respects the success of the Alphonsist movement and the encouragement it has received. Alessandro Castro is a Liberal, and the Vatican would be wrong to see in him an ally or a friend. Such is the composition of the Government or rather of the Regency Ministry of which the young "King" was informed and which he hastened to approve. While Conservative it is above all, Liberal and anti-Ultramontane. Even its first acts will prove without doubt that the mission it assumes is to defend in religious matters the rights and prerogatives of the Throne, and that it will not compromise or alienate them.

The King received on Dec. 31 the news of the revolution effected in his favour at Paris where he was staying with Queen Isabella. He was interviewed the same night by the correspondent of the *Times*, who thus describes what passed:—

At 11 P.M. I repaired to the Hotel Basilewsky to ascertain how matters really stood. I was introduced into the King's study. On the table I remarked English, French, and Spanish books—"Lord Clive," by Lord Macaulay; "Tactics di Gaeuller," an English grammar, "Henry IV. and his Policy," a history of Spain, and a sheet of paper covered with the Prince's writing. I was told that this had been his employment during the day. He studies from 8-30 A.M. till 8 30 P.M., with an hour and a half for lunch, the rest of the time being devoted to history and geography, English, German, and correspondence. Saturday he devotes to the chase, and I remarked as to Sunday the note "Lectures Frivoles." As I was about to leave, Colonel Velasco informed me that Queen Isabella was retiring to rest, that the young King was about to descend, and would willingly receive me if I desired it. Presently he entered the room. He has grown a good deal during the last year, and his features have become more manly. He has a very pleasing smile on his lips, and has a frank countenance. He apologized for keeping me waiting, as he would not leave his mother before she retired to rest. On my asking whether he would soon set out for Spain, he said he was ready; but he was told it was necessary to wait for a despatch before fixing his departure. He expected this to-morrow, and would immediately start. On my remarking that this time he had not stayed long in Paris, he said he regretted having left England, which he liked very much. There were many things to observe and learn in that great country. I remarked that he had been studying. "Yes," he said, "and I have not finished. I hope I shall still have time to study." I asked whether he never had occasion to smile. "Not beyond measure," he said, "because I expected it. I try, moreover, to have sangfroid under such circumstances; but such an event is always exciting." I asked whether he thought the Carlists would continue the war. "I believe at first it will be very hard; but by degrees people will come to me, and it will come to an end. I am not the King of a Party. The Ministry is composed of men of all shades. It is Liberal and Constitutional, as I have been taught to be myself, and as I sincerely am. I know well that to be King of Spain at this moment is not a matter of pleasure, but I shall try to understand my duty and do it." "Will the Queen, your mother, accompany you." "Oh no," he said with vivacity; "that has already been decided. She remains here." Others were anxious that I should not take up his attention, but I felt that he must be fatigued, and waited for him to dismiss me. The young King, who has not yet the habits he will soon learn, did not understand my attitude, but after some moment he offered me his hand very cordially. "If you come to Madrid while I am there I will give me pleasure to see you and to remember France, which I love so much." I hoped he might offer Spain a long reign and the peace which it needed so much, and said I should follow his Majesty's career with real interest. "I thank you very much," he said.

A Paris despatch through Reuter's agency says:—Prince Alphonso has telegraphed to the Pope for his Prince Alphonso has telegraphed to the Pope for his advice, assuring his Holiness that, like his ancestors, he will defend the rights of the Holy See.

With regard to Serrano, we are told in a Paris telegram that he "warmly accepts" the new condition of affairs.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.

THE long-expected ukase regarding the unfortunate Grand Duke Nicolai, son of the Grand

from the carriage immediately in front, and no sooner had the words escaped his lips than a bumping was experienced, and suddenly the carriage was thrown over on its side on the embankment. Mr. Eustace was thrown violently against the partition of the compartment, and his face was cut and bruised. His clothes, were also torn. For a few moments he remained insensible, and, on recovering consciousness, he clambered out of the window. Fortunately, the doors on the uppermost side of the carriage were unlocked, and Mr. Eustace, having released his daughters (who escaped without wounds, although rendered partially insensible), drew out a young lady who was proceeding to Dolgelly. She sustained a severe laceration on her forehead, from which blood flowed copiously, but she had sufficiently recovered by the evening to enable her to continue the journey. Mr. Eustace opened the other doors of the carriage, and finding that none of the occupants were seriously injured, left his daughters on the embankment while he went to afford such assistance as he could to those who stood in need of help. He extricated one man, and end eavoured to lift him, but found he was dead. His arms and legs hung so loosely that they showed how frightful were the injuries he had received. He next came to an elderly woman whose leg was entangled among some ironwork. She was moaning out, "Christ, have mercy upon me! Lord, have mercy upon me!" Mr. Eustace speaks of the kindness of the neighbouring residents, who sent soup and brandy to the suffering, and mentions that one of his fellow-passengers, who entered the train at Oxford, had with him some shirts, which he thoughtfully handed over to the medical men for use as bandages. Mr. Eustace and his daughters returned to Oxford by the train which conveyed the wounded, and subsequently proceeded via Worcester to Shrewsbury, their journey thither from Newbury having occupied nearly sixteen hours.

Five or six persons connected with Poole were in the train which met with the accident. Two of these only have been mentioned in the papers—namely, George Tenge—who is suffering from a fractured arm and other injuries, and John Woodhouse, of Wimborne, whose ribs were fractured. Mr. Charles Baker, of Poole; Miss Fanny Baker, his sister; and Miss Mary Baker, his cousin, of Mordan, a few miles from Poole, who were on their way to Walsall, were also among the sufferers. Mr. Baker states that he felt a sudden shock and immediately became unconscious. On recovering his senses he found himself lying at the foot of the embankment amid the rubbish. Calling out to his sister and cousin by name the former answered, and he at once went to her assistance. He found her much shaken, but not seriously injured. He then proceeded to look for his cousin, whom he found lying under the coupling chains and sent of the broken carriage. Obtaining assistance from Mr Pearson, the owner of the adjacent paper mill, he conveyed her to the top of the embankment, where in a little time she regained consciousness, and she was then taken to Mr. Pearson's residence. On the same evening they proceeded to Walsall, it being supposed that they were but slightly injured; but the next morning the relatives received a telegram from Walsall informing them that Miss Mary Baker was dead. Miss Fanny Baker was injured about the face, but not seriously. The young man and his sister are still suffering from the effects of the shock.

The coroner's inquiry in the cause of this sad calamity is still pending, and is likely to last for several days.—*Home News.*

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—BURNING OF THE COSPATRICK EMIGRANT SHIP, AND LOSS OF 450 LIVES.

The following telegram, from St. Helena, *via* Madeira, was received in London on Dec. 28:—

"St. Helena, Dec. 9.—Cospatrick burnt 19th November; second officer and two seamen picked up by British Sceptre 27th, and landed at St. Helena 6th December. It is feared that rest of crew and passengers are lost."

The Cospatrick had on board 361 statute adults, besides surgeon and crew; the vessel cleared at the Custom House, London, on the 8th of September. She was a teak-built sailing ship, classed A 1 at Lloyd's, built at Moulmein in 1856, and newly coppered this year. Her managing owners were Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., of London, a firm largely engaged in the New Zealand trade. The owners had contracted with the Colonial Government to carry emigrants to Auckland, New Zealand.

The number of emigrants shipped was 429, the crew were forty-one in number, exclusive of the master and the surgeon, and there were four steerage passengers—in all 476 souls. In addition to provisions for the emigrants, the vessel carried a general cargo of 992 tons weight. Her registered tonnage was 1,260 tons. She went out, the owners say, in light trim. Before an emigrant ship leaves this country she has to pass a strict examination under the Passenger Acts, by the Board of Trade, and among the things to be carried is a fire-engine in proper working order. Six boats must also be carried by a vessel of the tonnage of the Cospatrick, and one of them must be a lifeboat and another a long-boat. The Cospatrick did actually carry two lifeboats, and was provided with lifebuoys as required by the Act. She left Gravesend on the 11th of September, and on the 14th the pilot quitted her off the Start. She would, in the ordinary course, have gone right away to Auckland without putting in. On Oct. 28 the Cospatrick was spoken, and she was then in lat. 11 S., long 34 W.; if these figures be correct. The next news we have of her is by telegraph from Madeira, which reached London as 10 3 p.m., on Christmas night, Dec. 25. "The Cospatrick," it says, "took fire at sea and was totally destroyed 17th November, in lat. 37 S., long. 12 E." The saving of the second mate and of two of the crew is mentioned; it adds, "the passengers and the remainder of the crew are supposed to be drowned.

The news from St. Helena went no further than we have stated. But next day in Madeira something had been added to the story, whether from enquiry on board the Nyanza, mail-steamer, or, as we would fain hope, by the baseless rumour of a seaport. The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company received a telegram dated December 26, and in the following words, from Madeira:—

"Ship Cospatrick, with 400 emigrants and 41 crew, took fire at noon on November 17, in lat. 37·15 S. long. 15·35 W. Only three survivors at present known—namely, second mate and two seamen, who were picked up by British Sceptre. Vessel burned, after being ten days in boat, and subsisting on the flesh and blood of others who died while in the boat. Survivors leave here to-day in Nyanza."

It will be thus seen that the whole news of the calamity rests upon the testimony of three shipwrecked men, likely to take the gloomiest view of the disaster which caused them to endure hardships upon the sea for eight days. We only know the name of one of these men, the second officer, Henry Macdonald. Lloyd's and the Brazilian telegram differ as to the latitude and longitude of the scene of the burning in one important particular. The one puts the longitude east, the other west. If the longitude were west the disaster would have occurred close to the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, the chief of a mutinous group, on which refuge might possibly have been taken. If longitude east should be read, escape might perhaps have been made to the Cape Coast, whence Capetown would ultimately be reached. Seeing that there were six boats, two of them lifeboats, we have some ground for hope. It is too early yet to conclude that 474 persons have perished. But they cannot all have been saved.

The New Zealand Government appears to take great care of its emigrants, and it has not before sustained in its ships a disaster accompanied by loss of life, the stranding of the Surat near Otago being without fatal consequences. It has for some time past been spending on emigration a great part of the proceeds of a recent loan. It has erected a depot for them at Blackwall. Till the good harvest made emigrants less easy to find, it has been despatching 4,000 or 5,000 persons a month, and it has three ships starting this week. It has sent 167 vessels out in all, and 60,000 persons. More than 100 of the vessels and about 40,000 of the people have gone this year. Emigrant ships are not allowed to proceed to sea if there be on board, as cargo, any gunpowder, vitriol, or lucifer matches. The emigrants are told to give up to the captain their matches and any inflammable goods, but the order is not strictly enforced. Excellent provision is made for their comfort, and in the Cospatrick the poop was entirely devoted to the unmarried girls who were going out. A matron and constables to keep order are chosen from among the emigrants. The vessel was, so far as regards the risk of the managing owners, uninsured; or rather they were their own underwriters. But the freight was insured.

From other accounts it appears that the loss of the Cospatrick was attended with many distressing incidents. At midnight on the 17th November, when the second officer left the deck, everything was apparently all right, but at half-past twelve o'clock he was awoke by the alarm of fire. The captain was on deck immediately, and all hands attempted to get the vessel before the wind, but without success. The flames came up the fore-hatch within a quarter of an hour, and in less than half an hour the fire was nearly all along the deck. The confusion was very great, and only two boats, with thirty persons in each, succeeded in getting away from the vessel. One of the boats has not been heard of. The other was picked up nine days after the vessel had sunk, by the ship British Sceptre, with only five survivors in her. Two of these died on board before that vessel reached St. Helena, and the other three, Macdonald, the second officer, Lewis and Cotter, seamen, were landed at the island, from which place, they are now reported at the island, Southampton in the Nyanza. From this their voyage to Madeira is easy and rapid.

It is a matter of doubt who suffered the most—those who perished by fire, those who were drowned when the vessel was burnt and sunk, or those who died from thirst and starvation in the boats. The boat that was picked up had drifted out of the usual track of vessels, and it was a wonder that it was met with. When the British Sceptre bore down towards the boat the survivors were found at the bottom listless or sleeping, and the second officer was awoke by one of the men, who was mad, biting his heel.

When Captain Foster cleared the vessel at Gravesend on the 10th of September preparatory to her leaving at daybreak on the 11th, the number of officers and crew had been increased from forty-three to forty-four. The master, Captain Alexander Elmslie, and the officers, Charles Romaine and Henry Macdonald, held certificates of competency. It follows from these particulars that the number of persons whose fate is doubtful is 474. We understand that the Lord Mayor will, with the concurrence of the owners of the vessel and several influential gentlemen, take immediate steps for organising a relief fund in aid of the dependent relatives of those who have perished. His lordship has well interpreted the feeling of the country in taking this step.

The following communication from Madeira has been telegraphed to a newspaper correspondent in London:—

"On looking over the narrative of Macdonald, the second officer of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, I find that the missing boat contained the chief officer, the ship's surgeon, five seamen, named Nicol, Cunningham, Derby, Reeves, and Wood, and twenty-five passengers. The two boats kept company on the 20th and 21st November. It then began to blow, and they were separated during the night. On the 22nd thirst began to tell severely on those in Macdonald's boat. One man, named Bently, fell overboard, while steering, and was drowned; and three men died after becoming mad. On the 23rd four more men died, and the survivors were so hungry and thirsty that they drank the blood and ate the livers of two of the dead. On the 24th six more men died. Others died the next day, and the number in the boat were reduced to eight. Three of these had lost their reason. On the 26th, before daylight, a barque passed close to the boat. She was hailed; but no answer came. That day one more man died. The rest kept sucking the blood of the dead. On the 27th, Friday, the weather was squally, with light showers, but the sufferers could not catch a drop of water. Two more men died. They threw one overboard, but were too weak to lift the other. The number of those alive in the boat was now reduced to five, two of whom had gone mad. All were in a drowsy state, when Macdonald was roused up by one of the madmen biting his feet. Macdonald then saw a vessel bearing down, which proved to be the British Sceptre, from Calcutta to Dundee. The poor fellows were taken on board and treated with every kindness by the captain and his officers and crew, but the two who had lost their reason died on board the British Sceptre. The rest were landed at St. Helena on the 6th inst. On the 11th December no news of the missing boat had reached St. Helena.

"The information at present received from Madeira affords little ground for hope that there are any more survivors of the Cospatrick besides the three who were rescued by the British Sceptre, unless those who crowded into the second boat have been picked up or have drifted towards the South African coast. Possibilities on this head are not quite so remote as appeared at first sight. It is now established beyond reasonable doubt that the actual point at which the ship went down was 37 deg. 15 min. S, 12 deg. 25 min. E—not W., as was reported in one of the original telegrams. The W. in that telegram was, it seems, inserted after the arrival of the message in London, the sender having omitted to give either initial. Read in this way the scene of the disaster, would be about 218 miles south-west of the Cape of Good Hope. Experienced mariners tell us that in these latitudes strong winds alternating from south-east to north-west are most prevalent. In either event it would be quite possible to steer a boat for Table Bay, and it may be, after all, that the thirty persons who escaped in the second boat may have been more fortunate than those in the first, and may have reached the mainland. Tristan d'Acunha Island, where, under the idea that the longitude was West, it was supposed survivors might have found a resting place, lies out of the ordinary route of sailing vessels doubling the Cape, and would be much less accessible under the circumstances than the land of the South African coast. It would seem that the five men picked up by the British Sceptre must have been drifting in this direction and across the track of homeward-bound ships. In the ordinary course it would have been the duty of the captain who first picked up the men to have brought them the whole voyage home. But it was not unreasonable that those who had endured the fearful horrors related in their own story should have preferred to take advantage of the fast mail steamer of the Union Company due at St Helena a few days after their landing on that island.

"It now appears that Captain Elmslie's wife and one child were on board with him, and that they and Dr Cadle, the ship's surgeon, were the last to leave the burning vessel. They had merely a choice of deaths, and they preferred to be swallowed up in the waves rather than to endure destruction by fire. The owners were not aware that Mrs Elmslie was on board. Relatives of seamen and emigrants believed to be lost continue to make hourly application at the office of shipowners and at the New Zealand Emigration Agency. Some have lost sisters, brothers, and even parents, though, from the limit of age imposed by the agency, the category of persons over forty years is not large. Preference is given to youth and strength. No single man over forty, no married man over forty-five, can obtain free passage. Whole families have gone down together, leaving not one of their household behind them. Few are the cases where the actual bread-winner and supporter of a family went out alone intending to send remittances home. Comparatively small also was the proportion of labourers from those agricultural districts where the strike prevailed. Judging by the style of luggage the passengers and the outward agents from friends and relatives, it may be inferred that a considerable proportion of the passengers were people above the lowest rank, who were availing themselves of this means of a cheap passage out. The brother of one of the intelligent passengers is a manufacturer in Yorkshire. Another correspondent writes from Hounslow asking if anything had been heard of the Cospatrick, as he had a friend on board, the writer being evidently unacquainted with the calamity that had befallen the ship. Many others, whose tearful eyes and sorrowful looks bespeak their mission before any inquiry is made, attend at owners' and agents', and at both are received with the kindness and sympathy due to them in their bereavement. Nothing, however, can be told them except what has appeared in the newspapers, persons having the intelligence at their command having freely communicated it to the representatives of the press for the information of the public.—*Home News.*

THE SURVIVORS OF THE "COSPATRICK."

The three survivors of the Cospatrick were landed at Plymouth last night at half-past ten from the Cape mail-boat Nyanza. Their names are, as already stated, Henry MacDonald, second mate; Thomas Lewis, and Edward Cotter. In the special train in which they were despatched to town some further information of the disaster was obtained from them. The narrative appended was furnished by Mr. MacDonald, the second mate, between Plymouth and London:

The ship was in lat. 11 east, and not west, as you have already stated. On the 17th of November, with fine, light weather, it was my watch on deck from 8 to 12 p.m. I was relieved by the chief mate at twelve o'clock. I was just falling asleep when I heard the alarm of fire. Jumping out of my bed I met the captain at the cuddy door, and he told me to go forward to see what was the matter. I ran forward and saw the chief mate getting the hose down the fore scuttle. All the passengers were rushing on deck, and smoke was coming out of the fore scuttle. I ran aft to report this to the captain and to put my clothes on, as I had nothing on at that time. When I went forward again they were playing the hose down the fore scuttle. I asked the captain to try to keep the ship before the wind, and he replied that he was endeavouring to do so. He told me to get a few volunteers to go down the fore hatch and see where the fire came from, but this I found was impossible, as the flames were then coming up the fore hatch, and the passengers were doing their best to keep the fire down. When the flames were between the fore and main hatchways I asked the captain if we should get the boats out, as I saw it was a case with us; but he said no, and that we should do all we could to get the fire out. The ship would not go before the wind, but went head to wind, and this drove the flames aft. The two forward boats caught fire; than there was a rush to the poop, and when I got there I saw the starboard boat lowered away. She capsized as she touched the water, and there was only one who got out of her, all the rest were drowned. Although we flung barrels, coops and other floating things overboard to them, we could render them no other assistance. The chief mate myself, and the third mate tried to launch the starboard pinnace, which was floating bottom up on the skids, but we could get no assistance, and had to abandon the attempt. I then saw that people were flocking to the port quarter boat, which was a lifeboat, and we binds were hanging in the davits, and I told two sailors to stand by and not to lower away until they got orders from the captain. By this time the flames broke out in the quarter-hatch; the passengers gave an awful shout and the captain said something to the effect that each must look out for himself. Then this boat was lowered away, and just as she was touching the water I jumped into her. As I did so the men already in the boat were cutting her away. Just before I got in, the foremast went over the side. I tried to get a compass, but could not. When we got into the boat we shoved off from the ship's side, and then the chief mate and an Irishwoman jumped overboard and swam to us, and others were coming over the falls to do the same. At that time we were not 6 in. out of the water. Just as we got clear of the ship's side the mainmast went over the side, and immediately afterwards the stern blew out. This was possibly caused by the spirits in the lower hold. There was none in the store-room. There was no gunpowder on board then; I had thrown that overboard at the first onset. The screams of the women were awful; they hung about me, begging me to save them, but a man could not do everything. Shortly afterwards the mainmast went over the side. From the time the fire first broke out until the mizenmast went over was not more than an hour and a half. We kept off from the ship, and we heard cries on spars floating away from the ship. We made towards them, and found the starboard boat which some of the men had got in an upright position. They had no oars, and they asked that an officer might go with them. I willingly agreed to go with them. Thomas Lewis went in first, I went second, Cotter third, and Mr. Bentley, a passenger, next. They divided the passengers, leaving thirty in my boat and thirty-two in the chief mate's boat. We were deep loaded then. A man who was floating on a small spar near was also taken in. He was a Scotchman named Robert Barron. We kept by the ship all that day and all that night, until four o'clock the next afternoon, when she went down. During that time no more people clinging to her, but we were so full that we could not render them the slightest assistance. After the ship went down it was no good stopping any longer. She was burned down to the copper, and the fire being of course out we were deprived of that which was before a signal to any vessels that might be passing. We then agreed to shape for the Cape of Good Hope, but we had nothing to eat or drink, and no compass to shape our course. On Sunday, the 22nd, the weather was dull. Bentley was drowned while steering the boat. Three men died that day in consequence of drinking salt water. They went nearly mad. We threw their bodies overboard. On the next day it blew hard, and a high sea was running, and it kept us continually baling water out. We rigged a sea anchor and hove to, but it was very weak, being only tied with strands of a boat's painter, and we lost it. Four more men died the same way as the others, and we were that hungry and thirsty that we drank the blood and ate the livers of two of them. That day we lost our only oar. On the next day it blew a gale, and we rigged another sea anchor, tying it with our braces and anything we could get. There were six more deaths that day. When that sea anchor broke, the boat shipped water that very nearly filled her. On the 25th there was a light breeze; it was awfully hot. We were reduced that day to eight, and of these three were out of their minds. On the 26th a barque passed about fifty yards from us, and we hailed, but received no answer. Our opinion was that she saw us. This made us give up all hope. One more died that day, and we kept sucking the blood of those that died. On the 26th it was equally all round with light showers, but we never caught a drop of water, although we tried to do so. Two more died that day. we threw one overboard, but we were too weak to throw over the other. Only five were than list—two able seamen, one ordinary seamen, myself, and a passenger. The latter was out of his mind, and several times tried to drown himself. We were all dozing, and I was awoke by feeling the mad passenger biting at my feet. We than saw a ship bearing down upon us. She proved to be the *British Sceptre*. We received every kindness on board the *British Sceptre*. I was very ill on board, almost down to death's door. While in the boat I did not drink any salt water, excepting a mouthful now and then.—*Pall Mall Gazette*,

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oude and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaly Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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Agra to Jeypore.
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